

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE

Study Taken Up by Forest Service of Agricultural Department—Fibers Useful for Various Materials.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Sept. 9.—The forest service has begun a study of woods for special uses and will this season take up copra, wattle, box and basket woods, and woods for street-paving. The assistance of the public in these investigations is earnestly desired, and suggestions concerning any phase of them will be gladly received by the Forest Service, Washington, D. C. The manner in which these woods will be studied is briefly indicated below.

Paving with wood. In one form or another, has been experimented with in the United States for nearly twenty years. The first experience was so unsatisfactory that municipal engineers for a long time looked upon wood pavement with distrust. It was quiet, cheap and comfortable, but it soon wore into holes and ruts, and the absorption of street filth rendered it unsanitary, while the wood quickly decayed and had to be replaced. Recent years, however, have shown that the right method of laying, wood paving can be made successful, that a good pavement, like a good house, must be built on a sound foundation, and that both absorption and decay can be prevented in the wood by proper chemical treatment. Consequently a reviving of wood paving has begun, and many of the largest cities are again trying it.

WOODS FOR STREET-PAVING.
Few people realize the enormous cost and importance of street pavements. Measured by the money invested, street-paving is probably the most important of any single class of engineering construction except steam railroads, the amount invested to date being estimated by a competent authority as approximately \$10,000,000 for the United States. Wood pavement is now made almost exclusively of one or two of the best construction woods, and if it should become popular the drain upon these woods would be seriously increased. The forest service wishes to ascertain if there are not among the various cheaper and more abundant species some which can be properly substituted for the more valuable kinds now in use. This study will involve three principal lines of inquiry: first, the selection of woods which have wood pavements will be compared as to the kind of wood used, the form of block and the method of construction, the qualities of the resulting pavement and the cost.

Laboratory tests will be made, first, to determine to what mechanical qualities woods which have given good service seem to owe their strength, and then as to what woods among our cheaper varieties either possess or can be given these qualities. The wear to which a pavement is subjected is a very complex one, which it will be difficult even to approximate in laboratory tests. The final test will be actual service, but the laboratory can, at least, give the basis for an intelligent selection in place of an unfounded guess. Finally, the supply and location of promising substitutes will be considered.

The forest service hopes to make its inquiry of direct benefit to the public. It is especially desirous of completing a list of the manufacturers of wood paving in the United States and of the countries which export of any such manufacturer with whom it is not already in communication. The cooperation of the forest service is most important branches of forest utilization. According to the twelfth census, the annual value of the forest products of the United States is over \$2,000,000,000. It is estimated that more than 20,000 barrels, large, tubular, and small, are manufactured daily in the United States.

Until a few years ago, the woods chiefly used for street paving were oak, elm, maple, ash, beech and birch, but within the last few years cottonwood, poplar and, latterly, gum, have been substituted to some extent, owing to the diminishing supply of the former.

DEPLETION OF RAW SUPPLY.
The depletion of the supply of raw material is felt strongly by the manufacturer, who finds it yearly more difficult to obtain good stock. This is especially true for the furniture-maker, who needs a large quantity of stock, and who must choose a material which will stand up to the wear and tear of use. The furniture-maker would consider first-class material, but the cost has contributed to bring about this condition. First, the increase in the cost of raw material, which has been due to the depletion of the raw material, and second, the extremely wasteful methods employed in cutting, which have resulted in a deplorable condition and often wasted raw material that was used. Cutting for government purposes is more wasteful than is ordinary lumbering.

The forest service in taking up this question aims to determine the amount of practical value to the cooperage industry and its operators. It is planned to bring together the cooperage industry and the forest service, and to study the methods of manufacture and the effects of the depletion of raw material, and to recommend substitutes which are more abundant than the species now used for cooperage.

BOX AND BASKET WOODS.
The amount of wood annually consumed in the United States for packing boxes and baskets cannot be given in exact figures, but it is much greater than is generally realized. The State of Michigan alone has forty-eight box-making establishments, with an annual product valued at \$2,724,000. There is hardly a business in the whole country which does not use boxes, and the depletion of raw material is a serious matter.

It is growing scarcity and consequent high price of most of the woods now used in this industry make necessary a search for other suitable materials, and for means of regulating their supply. The forest service is studying the question of the future demand may be met and a reasonable profit be made by the manufacturer without overtaxing the consumer.

The study made by the forest service will include the study of the demand as regards woods now used, the introduction of other woods as possible substitutes for the scarce woods, the physical and mechanical properties required in box and basket woods, and the methods of manufacturing them.

Manufacturers of vehicles and implements are finding it more and more difficult to obtain the raw material for their industry. The forest service is studying the question of the future demand may be met and a reasonable profit be made by the manufacturer without overtaxing the consumer.

FATHER AND SON MET DEATH AFTER REUNION.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—The reunion of George Johnson Sr. and his son, George Johnson Jr., after a separation of seven years, they died together in the father's room in the city of Philadelphia. They were both aged and had been separated for seven years. The father, who was a well-known figure in the city, died at 6:30 after a long illness. The son, who had been in the city for some time, died at 7:30 after a long illness. They were both buried in the same grave.

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SAKHALIN LAND OF CONTENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Important Strategic Value of This Oriental Territory—It Is Rich in Forests and Minerals—Queer Inhabitants Include Gilyaks and Russian Convict Settlers.

BY STEPHEN BONSAI

WRITTEN FOR THIS SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
It would startle the folk in far-away Sakhalin to learn that the island of King-of-Kings is right in the midst of King-of-Kings, and that every inch of the island is pointed to that obscure corner of the map in which, for so long lost in spacious seas, behind a rockbound coast, they have carried on a very stern struggle for existence. The Russian proverb sometimes says "the land of the living is the land of the dead," but this is a far cry from the island of Sakhalin, which is the land of the living and the land of the dead.

An American who has been in Sakhalin for some time, and who has seen the island from the inside, has written a book about it. He has seen the island from the inside, and he has seen the island from the outside. He has seen the island from the inside, and he has seen the island from the outside. He has seen the island from the inside, and he has seen the island from the outside.

The island of Sakhalin is a land of contention between Japan and Russia. It is a land of strategic value, and it is a land of rich forests and minerals. It is a land of queer inhabitants, including Gilyaks and Russian convict settlers.

CONVICT INHABITANTS.
This lonely island, which is probably the most out-of-the-way inhabited territory on the face of the globe, is a land of contention between Japan and Russia. It is a land of strategic value, and it is a land of rich forests and minerals. It is a land of queer inhabitants, including Gilyaks and Russian convict settlers.

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THE TOKIO TREATY.
In the early days of the last century, the arrangement broke down, and the future of the still almost wholly unexplored island was discussed in a formal conference in Tokyo, and its fate, as was thought, settled for all time by a treaty which was signed on the 18th of July, 1875. The treaty provided that the island should be divided between the two great powers, and that the Japanese should have the northern half, and the Russians the southern half.

The treaty was signed in Tokyo, and it was a landmark in the history of the island. It was a treaty which was signed in Tokyo, and it was a landmark in the history of the island. It was a treaty which was signed in Tokyo, and it was a landmark in the history of the island.

Argyle Store Within Itself

Our greater Boys' Department—on the second floor—occupying 11,000 square feet of floor space—the most interesting department of its kind west of New York—is a big, busy store within itself. Here will be found every aid and convenience to satisfactory trading—a boys' store out of the ordinary—a different kind of store—a store of larger stocks, correct styles, modern service, greater values—a store in every way worthy of YOUR confidence and patronage.

Boys' Suits
At \$2.95 and up to \$12.00 in price we make the most varied and extensive display of Boys' Suits in St. Louis, including every style and fabric that will be worn this season. We choose, as a representative value, a line at \$6.00 to tell you of today. There are single and double breasted Norfolk, 5 to 14; two-piece Double-Breasted, 7 to 15; Trouser Suits and Eton Suits, 2 1/2 to 5; made of the most popular and stylish materials, in the latest color effects, including gray and green; some have blousier pants, some plain. When you stop and take a look at our windows—you'll find these suits exceptionally good suits at..... **\$6.00**

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The popularity of our line of Young Men's Suits at \$4.75 is unquestioned. The reason is plain. They're high-grade, they're stylish, they're made of the latest and best materials, and they're made under the most sanitary conditions—and all by us under a gift-edged guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. See them in the window—displayed that you may judge for yourself—and you'll see that you may see your own eyes what exceptional values we offer at..... **\$14.75**

We also invite consideration of our large Furnishing Goods Department for Boys, complete in every detail, at prices that mean a considerable saving.

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It relieves and cures headache, backache, cramps, dragging down pains, dizziness, fainting, nervousness, and all female complaints.

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In full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain sealed envelope. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

VICTIM OF ROBBERY HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New York Man Causes Arrest of Alleged Culprit After Clever Personal Investigation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—Through the detective work of one of the men he is alleged to have robbed, Peter Bernardino, who said he lived in Atlantic City, was captured on a train at Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station. Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets. The man who caused the robbery's arrest is John Canalis of New York, who, with his brother, was robbed of \$500 in cash and a diamond ring worth \$200 in New York on August 10.

Another man who figured in the robbery was arrested soon after the theft and is now in jail in New York. Bernardino escaped on a train that took him to Pittsburgh. In some manner Canalis learned where Bernardino had gone and followed him to Pittsburgh and from there to this city.

While here Canalis received information that Bernardino intended visiting friends at Youngstown, Ohio, and that he suspected to travel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since then Canalis has been watching all outgoing trains at the railroad depot and was there at 7:30 in the morning when Bernardino boarded the train.

With Detective Gross, whom he summoned, Canalis jumped on the train. The fugitive was not in any of the passenger cars and nobody on the train remembered seeing a man answering his description. The detective and Canalis then went through the baggage coaches and in one of them they found the fugitive hiding under a box that contained the contents of a woman, which was being taken to Pittsburgh for burial.

Nonpareil Presents Two Quitts.
New York, Sept. 9.—Leah Sheffer, aged 30 years, one of the highly respected women of the eastern end of the city, was presented a statement issued by the drivers of the Good Will Fire Company. The quitts were made by the nonpareil and are highly appreciated by the drivers of the "Goodies."

NOISIER BLOCK IN AMERICA.
But the Residents, Philosophers All, Don't Seem to Mind.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Sept. 9.—The noisiest residential block in America is said to be that which extends along Ogden avenue, the Heights, back of Jersey City, from Franklin to Griffith street. Right under the hill, and sending their rattles and clatters into the windows of the houses above, are:

A sawmill.
A brick factory.
An iron foundry.
A large machine shop.
A large brick factory.
A large brick factory.
A large brick factory.

Despite the plenitude of racket the houses in the block are never vacant. The noise is so loud that there was no noise there would be no life.

S.S.S. YOUR RECORD

There is a familiar saying, and a true one, that "Time proves all things." When a medicine has stood this test for a period of forty years, and is then more in popular favor than ever, there is no doubt as to its merits. This is the standard by which S. S. S. has been measured, and its record of forty years fully justifies its popularity as a blood medicine. For nearly half a century this great remedy has been used in the treatment of blood and skin diseases of every character, and so satisfactory have been the results that it is now the best known and most widely used blood medicine in the world. The success of S. S. S. is based upon the fact that it has always done everything claimed for it; it has maintained the confidence of the people because it deserved it. The constantly increasing demand for S. S. S. is the result of the good words spoken of it by those who have been cured of disease by its use, and, therefore, know from experience that it is the greatest of all blood purifiers.

ITS FORTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE HAVE BEEN FORTY YEARS OF CURES. For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other diseases due to an impure or poisoned condition of the blood, there is nothing that equals S. S. S. It counteracts and drives out the germs and poisons, cleanses the system of all unhealthy matter, cures the disease permanently and restores strong, robust health. Where the blood is weak or anemic and unable to nourish the body as it should, S. S. S. supplies it with the healthful properties needed, and being a bracing, invigorating tonic it builds up the entire system. It goes to the very bottom of all blood disorders and in this way reaches deep-seated and inherited cases on which the ordinary sanaparillas and tonics have no effect. S. S. S. is also an ideal old people's remedy, relieving the diseases and discomforts of old age and giving strength and vigor to their declining constitutions. Not only is S. S. S. certain in its results, but it is safe. Being made entirely from roots, herbs and barks of the forests and fields, chosen for their healing, cleansing and building-up properties, it acts gently and pleasantly on the delicate members and tissues of the body. S. S. S. enjoys the distinction of being the only blood remedy on the market that does not contain a mineral ingredient of some kind. If you are in need of a blood remedy do not experiment with unproved medicines, but get S. S. S., the remedy that has the endorsement of millions of people, and one that has proved its worth by its forty years of cures. All sufferers from blood or skin diseases are invited to write to our Medical Department, stating their case, and our physicians will take pleasure in giving the medical advice needed, and will send our books on the different diseases. We make no charge for the advice or the books.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.